



McGILL UNIVERSITY  
MONTREAL

Curriculum vitae

I was born in Hungary in 1923,

Graduated with M.D. degree in 1951 from the University Medical School, Budapest.

From 1951 to 1956 I was member of the Institute of Microbiology, University Medical School, Budapest; first as postdoctoral fellow, later as lecturer, finally as assistant professor.

I took part in the teaching of medical students as well as having been engaged in research work:

My research work concerned the bacillary forms of *Salmonella enteritidis* var. Danysz. After several filtration experiments in which regeneration of bacillary forms were obtained from their filtrable forms / *Acta Physiol. Hung.* 5, 261, 1954/, stages in the life-cycle of *Salmonella enteritidis* were studied by means of phase and electron microscopy / *Nature, Lond.* 176, 208, 1955, *Acta Physiol. Hung.* 8, 97, 1955, *Biol. Kozl.* 4, 31, 1956/. The origin of protoplasmic globules /spheroplasts/ on exposure to penicillin and their reversion on penicilli-free media were recorded by microcinematography / *Nature, Lond.* 176, 168, 1955, *Acta Biol. Hung.* 6, 171, 1955, *Biol. Kozl.* 4, 41, 1956/.

The Hungarian Revolution in 1956 interrupted this work. I fled with my family to Austria and shortly after this I immigrated to Canada in March 1957.

Since I arrived to Canada I have been studying in the Royal Edward Laurentian Hospital / teaching hospital of McGill University/ the cytomorphology and genetics of mycobacteria:

Atypical cell forms / *Nature, Lond.* 181, 929, 1958/ and different modes of multiplication / Exhibit at the Annual

Meeting of the American Trudeau Society, Chicago, 1959/ were recorded by phase micrography.

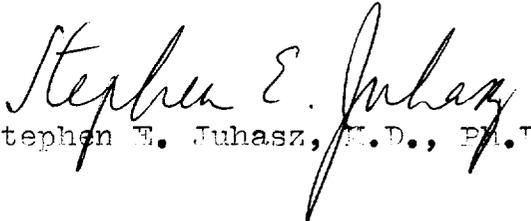
The origin of aberrant forms of *M. phlei* on exposure to streptomycin and their multiplication after removal from the SM-containing medium were shown on serial micrographs / Exhibit at the XVth International Tuberculosis Conference, Toronto, 1961; J. gen. Microbiol. in Press/.

The release of particles from one organism of *M. phlei* and their subsequent incorporation into another has been observed / Can. J. Microbiol. 7, 832, 1961/.

The transfer of streptomycin-resistance with whole cells as well as with cell-free filtrates from SM-resistant BCG organisms to SM-sensitive *M. phlei* was reported in Nature, Lond. 185, 265, 1960.

A detailed account of results together with a historical review and with the discussion of the problems were given in my Ph.D. thesis entitled: Cytological and Genetic Studies of Mycobacteria / Dept. of Bacteriology and Immunology, McGill University, 1961/.

Since 1959 I have been taking part in the laboratory instruction of medical students in the Dept. of Bacteriology and Immunology.

  
Stephen E. Juhasz, M.D., Ph.D.

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